

DATE: Sunday, March 09, 2003 Printable Copy Create Case

Set Name	Query	Hit Count	Set Name				
side by side	<del></del>		result set				
DB = USPT, PGPB, JPAB, EPAB, DWPI, TDBD; PLUR = YES; OP = OR							
<u>L39</u>	(((725/42)!.CCLS.))	84	<u>L39</u>				
<u>L38</u>	(((725/100)!.CCLS.))	116	<u>L38</u>				
<u>L37</u>	((((707/4)!.CCLS.))	1209	<u>L37</u>				
<u>L36</u>	(((707/10)!.CCLS.))	2752	<u>L36</u>				
<u>L35</u>	(((707/1)!.CCLS.))	2238	<u>L35</u>				
<u>L34</u>	(((702/181)!.CCLS.))	191	<u>L34</u>				
<u>L33</u>	(((702/179)!.CCLS.))	246	<u>L33</u>				
<u>L32</u>	(((702/176)!.CCLS.))	307	<u>L32</u>				
<u>L31</u>	((702/\$)!.CCLS.)	23101	<u>L31</u>				
<u>L30</u>	(((707/200)!.CCLS.))	1179	<u>L30</u>				
<u>L29</u>	(((707/100)!.CCLS.))	1446	<u>L29</u>				
<u>L28</u>	((707/3)!.CCLS.)	2548	<u>L28</u>				
<u>L27</u>	L18 and inverse with matrix	16	<u>L27</u>				
<u>L26</u>	L19 and inverse with matrix	6	<u>L26</u>				
<u>L25</u>	L19 and inverse with matrix with algorithm	1	<u>L25</u>				
<u>L24</u>	L18 and inverse with matrix with algorithm	2	<u>L24</u>				
<u>L23</u>	L2 and inverse with matrix with algorithm	0	<u>L23</u>				
<u>L22</u>	L2 and inverse near matrix	1	<u>L22</u>				
<u>L21</u>	L2 and inverse near2 matrix	1	<u>L21</u>				
<u>L20</u>	L19 and matrix	16	<u>L20</u>				
<u>L19</u>	L18 and linear near algebra	18	<u>L19</u>				
<u>L18</u>	data near mining	2002	<u>L18</u>				
<u>L17</u>	(((725/1)!.CCLS.))	206	<u>L17</u>				
<u>L16</u>	(((707/\$)!.CCLS.))	14632	<u>L16</u>				
<u>L15</u>	((707/9)!.CCLS.)	666	<u>L15</u>				
<u>L14</u>	L13 and set-top near box	58	<u>L14</u>				
<u>L13</u>	L10 and (unique near id or unique near identifi\$)	1222	<u>L13</u>				
<u>L12</u>	L11 and (television near market\$)	4	<u>L12</u>				
<u>L11</u>	110 and sampling	5451	<u>L11</u>				
<u>L10</u>	(data near analysis or data near mining)	29397	<u>L10</u>				
<u>L9</u>	privacy-secure near actuarial near analysis	2	<u>L9</u>				
<u>L8</u>	(((705/7)!.CCLS.))	811	<u>L8</u>				
<u>L7</u>	(((725/14)!.CCLS.))	158	<u>L7</u>				
<u>L6</u>	(((324/\$)!.CCLS.))	104446	<u>L6</u>				
<u>L5</u>	(((725/24)!.CCLS.))	83	<u>L5</u>				
<u>L4</u>	(((725/\$)!.CCLS.))	5777	<u>L4</u>				
<u>L3</u>	(((705/\$)!.CCLS.))	18800	<u>L3</u>				
<u>L2</u>	(((705/10)!.CCLS.))	865	<u>L2</u>				
<u>L1</u>	((705/1)!.CCLS.)	1658	<u>L1</u>				

# END OF SEARCH HISTORY

3/9/03 1:29 PM

# WEST

#### **End of Result Set**

Generate Collection Print

L27: Entry 16 of 16

File: USPT

Apr 25, 2000

US-PAT-NO: 6055491

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6055491 A

TITLE: Method and apparatus for analyzing co-evolving time sequences

DATE-ISSUED: April 25, 2000

INVENTOR - INFORMATION:

NAME CITY STATE ZIP CODE COUNTRY

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APPL-NO: 08/ 953578 [PALM]
DATE FILED: October 17, 1997

INT-CL: [07] G06 G 7/19

US-CL-ISSUED: 702/176; 702/179, 702/181 US-CL-CURRENT: 702/176; 702/179, 702/181

FIELD-OF-SEARCH: 702/176, 702/179, 702/181, 705/10

PRIOR-ART-DISCLOSED:

## U.S. PATENT DOCUMENTS

Search Selected Search ALL

	PAT-NO	ISSUE-DATE	PATENTEE-NAME	US-CL
	5493516	February 1996	Broomhead et al.	364/553
	5586066	December 1996	White et al.	364/576
П	5745383	April 1998	Barber	364/554

## OTHER PUBLICATIONS

Kil et al., "Optimum Wiindow Size for Time Series Prediction", IEEE, Mar. 1997.

ART-UNIT: 287

PRIMARY-EXAMINER: Assouad; Patrick

ABSTRACT:

An analyzer system that analyzes a plurality of co-evolving time sequences to, for example, perform correlation or outlier detection on the time sequences. The plurality of co-evolving time sequences comprise a delayed time sequence and one or more known time sequences. A goal is to predict the delayed value given the available information. The plurality of time sequences have a present value and (N-1) past values, where N is the number of samples (time-ticks) of each time sequence. The analyzer system receives the plurality of co-evolving time sequences and determines a window size ("w"). The analyzer then assigns the delayed time sequence as a dependent variable and the present value of a subset of the known time sequences, and the past values of the subset of known time sequences and the delayed time sequence, as a plurality of independent variables. Past values delayed by up to "w" steps are considered. The analyzer then forms an equation comprising the dependent variable and the independent variables, and then solves the equation using a least squares method. The delayed time sequence is then determined using the solved equation.

23 Claims, 16 Drawing figures